

# TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING LINGUISTIC COMPETENCE OF STUDENTS

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**Abstract:** *this article focuses on using technology to improve students' linguistic skills. Modern educational tools such as interactive platforms, multimedia resources and language learning applications play a crucial role in the development of language skills. These technologies encourage active participation, facilitate collaboration, and provide a personalized learning experience. By integrating technology into the curriculum, teachers can create a dynamic environment that supports the development of reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills. Ultimately, strategic use of technology not only improves language skills, but also prepares students to communicate effectively in a globalized world.*

**Key words:** *linguistic competence, technology, language learning, educational tools, digital literacy, educational tools, skills, innovative approaches.*

The task of the teacher is to create conditions for practical mastery of the language for each student, to choose such teaching methods that allow each student to demonstrate his activity and creativity. The task of the teacher is to activate the cognitive activity of the student in the process of teaching foreign languages. Modern pedagogical technologies, such as collaborative learning, project methodology, use of new information technologies, Internet resources, help to implement a person-oriented approach in the educational process, individualization of teaching taking into account the abilities of children, their level of learning and ensures differentiation. Forms of working with computer training programs in foreign language classes include: learning vocabulary; practice pronunciation; teaching dialogic and monologic speech; teaching writing; development of grammatical events. In the modern world, the requirements for learning any foreign language are extremely high, so a good level of knowledge of a foreign language contributes to the competitiveness and professional mobility of a future specialist of any foreign country. As a result of learning a foreign language, future specialists should acquire not only communicative, but also general cultural and professional competencies. These sets of competencies are known as core competencies. Currently, in developed countries, the movement of transition from the educational paradigm focused on students' mastery of the subject to the competency-based education system has increased. That is why the problems of competent personality education and competent reading are being raised in world pedagogy. In linguistics, linguistic competence is the system of unconscious knowledge that one knows when they know a language. It is distinguished from linguistic performance, which includes all other factors that allow one to use one's language in practice. In approaches to linguistics

which adopt this distinction, competence would normally be considered responsible for the fact that "I like ice cream" is a possible sentence of English, the particular proposition that it denotes, and the particular sequence of phones that it consists of. Performance, on the other hand, would be responsible for the real-time processing required to produce or comprehend it, for the particular role it plays in a discourse, and for the particular sound wave one might produce while uttering it. The distinction is widely adopted in formal linguistics, where competence and performance are typically studied independently. However, it is not used in other approaches including functional linguistics and cognitive linguistics, and it has been criticized in particular for turning performance into a wastebasket for hard-to-handle phenomena. Factors affecting the development of linguistic competence: linguistic competence develops as a result of a combination of environmental, genetic and educational factors. - emphasizes the influence of economic status on language development. An important study by Hart and Risley (1995) showed a relationship between the quantity and quality of early childhood language learning and later language outcomes. is evidenced by research on the specific structure and heritability of language-related features (Bishop, 2001). c) educational factors: educational conditions and teaching practices have a significant impact on linguistic competence. Effective literacy instruction, early interventions for language delays, and language enrichment opportunities through reading and writing have been shown to improve language skills (Snow, Burns, & Griffin, 1998). and examined how linguistic and pragmatic norms change in communities (Gudykunst & Nishida, 2001). is a multifaceted process that involves different dimensions of language acquisition and comprehension. A complex interplay of the above-mentioned environmental, genetic and educational factors, as well as cultural and social factors develops linguistic competence. Researchers and educators continue to explore the nuances of developing linguistic competence to enhance student support during language learning, resulting in effective communication and academic success. The development of linguistic competence in students is a multifaceted process that includes different dimensions of language acquisition and comprehension. A complex interplay of the above-mentioned environmental, genetic and educational factors, as well as cultural and social factors develops linguistic competence. Researchers and educators continue to explore the nuances of developing linguistic competence to enhance student support during language learning, resulting in effective communication and academic success. Competence education aims not only to acquire a certain set of knowledge, but also to develop personal development, understanding and creative abilities. Based on the main goal of teaching the mother tongue at all stages of education, the society encourages the mother tongue education to be able to think in the person of the student, to understand the thoughts of others and to be able to express the product of thoughts in oral and written form, i.e. sets the task of developing independent and creative thinking. Based on this, in the process of mastering language education, acquisition of competences is determined by

students based on the uniqueness and content of this subject. Foreign language as an activity-based educational subject is aimed at forming five components of communicative competence. will be: linguistic (includes mastering the basic units of the language: from sounds and letters to the complete text and the rules of their management); speech (the main types of speech activities in a foreign language: speaking, listening comprehension, learning to read and write); socio-cultural (learning general background, regional and general cultural knowledge, skills and competences); compensatory (acquiring the skills to perform activities even with a limited number of language tools).

One of the primary advantages of technology is the accessibility of resources. Online platforms, such as language learning apps and websites, provide students with diverse materials, including interactive exercises, videos, and audio resources. These tools cater to different learning styles, making language acquisition more engaging and effective. Interactive platforms, like virtual classrooms and discussion forums, promote collaboration among students. Such environments encourage real-time communication and exchange of ideas, which are vital for practicing language skills. These platforms also allow for feedback from peers and instructors, facilitating continuous improvement. Multimedia resources, including podcasts and language games, enhance listening and speaking skills. By immersing students in authentic language use, these tools help develop fluency and comprehension. Moreover, gamification elements create a fun learning experience, motivating students to practice more frequently. Furthermore, the use of artificial intelligence in language learning tools provides personalized feedback and adaptive learning pathways. This allows students to progress at their own pace, addressing individual strengths and weaknesses. Technology for the development of students' linguistic competence plays an important role in the educational process. Communicate and express themselves clearly. The goal is for students to develop language skills and be able to use them effectively in life. The technology consists of several main elements:

1. Interactive teaching: Actively involving students in the learning process, improving their communication skills by organizing large-scale discussions and group work.

2. Innovative methods: Creating opportunities for interactive language learning through problem-solving, project-based teaching and role-playing games. These methods develop creativity and initiative among students.

3. Digital resources: Providing additional study materials, tests and interactive exercises for students through online platforms and mobile applications. These tools also provide opportunities for self-learning and self-monitoring.

4. Initiative and communication: Create an environment that encourages students to express themselves, discuss and learn from each other. This process is based on effective communication.

With the help of these technologies, students learn not only to learn the language, but also to use it in practice. The development of linguistic competence not

only ensures academic success, but also provides opportunities for students to achieve high results in their future professional activities. In general, the technology of developing students' linguistic competence increases the efficiency of the educational process and prepares students for modern life. Teachers can use these technologies to make their lessons more interesting and effective.

In conclusion, technology plays a critical role in developing the linguistic competence of students. By utilizing a variety of technological resources, educators can create dynamic and inclusive learning environments that foster effective language acquisition and communication skills essential for success in a globalized world. Increases the effectiveness of using modern technologies in the development of students' linguistic competence. With the help of interactive lessons, online resources and multimedia materials, students' language skills can be further developed. These technologies encourage interaction, enable independent learning, and provide opportunities for practical language use. In general, technological approaches to increase linguistic competence make the educational process more effective.

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